any port to justify such designation and to determine the airport best suited for such purpose. In each case, a specific airport will be chosen. International airports will be publicly owned, unless circumstances require otherwise

- (b) Withdrawal of designation. The designation as an international airport may be withdrawn for any of the following reasons:
- (1) The amount of business clearing through the airport does not justify maintenance of inspection equipment and personnel;
- (2) Proper facilities are not provided or maintained by the airport;
- (3) The rules and regulations of the Federal Government are not followed; or
- (4) Some other location would be more useful.
- (c) Providing office space to the Federal Government. Each international airport shall provide, without cost to the Federal Government, proper office and other space for the sole use of Federal officials working at the airport. A suitable paved loading area shall be supplied by each airport at a place convenient to the office space. The loading area shall be kept for the use of aircraft entering or clearing through the airport.

# § 122.12 Operation of international airports.

- (a) Entry, clearance and charges. International airports are open to all aircraft for entry and clearance at no charge by Customs. However, charges may be assessed by the airport for commercial or private use of the airport.
- (b) Servicing of aircraft. When an aircraft enters or clears through an international airport, it shall be promptly serviced by airport personnel solely on the basis of order of arrival or readiness for departure. Servicing charges imposed by the airport operators shall not be greater than the schedule of charges in effect at the airport in question.
- (c) FAA rules; denial of permission to land. Federal Aviation Administration rules. International airports shall follow and enforce any requirements for airport operations, including airport rules, that are set out by the Federal

Aviation Administration in 14 CFR part 91. In addition, except in the case of an emergency or forced landing (see §122.35), permission to land at an international airport may be denied if advance electronic information for incoming foreign cargo aboard the aircraft has not been received as provided in §122.48a.

(d) Additional requirements. Additional requirements may be put into effect at a particular airport as the needs of the Customs port served by the airport demand.

[T.D. 88–12, 53 FR 9292, Mar. 22, 1988, as amended by CBP Dec. 03–32, 68 FR 68170, Dec. 5, 2003]

### § 122.13 List of international airports.

The following is a list of international airports of entry designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

#### Location and Name

Albany, N.Y.—Albany County Airport Baudette, Minn.—Baudette International Airport

Bellingham, Wash.—Bellingham International Airport

Brownsville, Tex.—Brownsville International Airport

Burlington, Vt.—Burlington International Airport

Calexico, Calif.—Calexico International Airnort

Caribou, Maine—Caribou Municipal Airport Chicago, Ill.—Midway Airport

Cleveland, Ohio—Cleveland Hopkins International Airport

Cut Bank, Mont.—Cut Bank Airport

Del Rio, Tex.—Del Rio International Airport Detroit, Mich.—Detroit City Airport

Detroit, Mich.—Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport

Douglas, Ariz.—Bisbee-Douglas International Airport

Duluth, Minn.—Duluth International Airport Duluth, Minn.—Sky Harbor Airport

El Paso, Tex.—El Paso International Airport Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport

Friday Harbor, Wash.—Friday Harbor Seaplane Base

Grand Forks, N. Dak.—Grand Forks International Airport

Great Falls, Mont.—Great Falls International Airport

Havre, Mont.—Havre City-County Airport Houlton, Maine—Houlton International Airport

International Falls, Minn.—Falls International Airport

Juneau, Alaska—Juneau Municipal Airport

## § 122.14

- Juneau, Alaska—Juneau Harbor Seaplane Base
- Ketchikan, Alaska—Ketchikan Harbor Seaplane Base
- Key West, Fla.—Key West International Airport
- Laredo, Tex.—Laredo International Airport Massena, N.Y.—Richards Field
- Maverick, Tex.—Maverick County Airport McAllen, Tex.—Miller International Airport
- Miami, Fla.—Chalk Seaplane Base Miami, Fla.—Miami International Airport Minot, N.Dak.—Minot International Airport
- Minot, N.Dak.—Minot International Airport Nogales, Ariz.—Nogales International Airport Ogdensburg, N.Y.—Ogdensburg Harbor
- Ogdensburg, N.Y.—Ogdensburg International Airport
- Oroville, Wash.—Dorothy Scott Airport
- Oroville, Wash.—Dorothy Scott Seaplane Base
- Pembina, N.Dak.—Pembina Municipal Airport
- Port Huron, Mich.—St. Clair County International Airport
- Port Townsend, Wash.—Jefferson County International Airport
- Ranier, Minn.—Ranier Internatioal Seaplane Base Rochester, N.Y.—Rochester-Monroe County
- Airport
- Rouses Point, N.Y.—Rouses Point Seaplane
  Base
- San Diego, Calif.—San Diego International Airport (Lindbergh Field)
- Sandusky, Ohio—Griffing-Sandusky Airport Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Sault Ste. Marie City-County Airport
- Seattle, Wash.—King County International Airport
- Seattle, Wash.—Lake Union Air Service (Seaplanes)
- Tampa, Fla.—Tampa International Airport Tucson, Ariz.—Tucson International Airport Watertown, N.Y.—Watertown New York International Airport
- West Palm Beach, Fla.—Palm Beach International Airport
- Williston, N. Dak.—Sloulin Field International Airport
- Wrangell, Alaska—Wrangell Seaplane Base Yuma, Ariz.—Yuma International Airport
- [T.D. 88–12, 53 FR 9292, Mar. 22, 1988, as amended by T.D. 96–44, 61 FR 25778, May 23, 1996; T.D. 99–40, 64 FR 18566, Apr. 15, 1999]

## §122.14 Landing rights airport.

- (a) *Permission to land*. Permission to land at a landing rights airport may be given as follows:
- (1) Scheduled flight. The scheduled aircraft of a scheduled airline may be allowed to land at a landing rights airport. Permission is given by the director of the port, or his representative,

- at the port nearest to which first landing is made.
- (2) Other aircraft. All other aircraft may be allowed to land at a landing rights airport by the director of the port of entry or station nearest the first place of landing.
- (3) Additional flights, charters or changes in schedule—(i) Scheduled aircraft. If a new carrier plans to set up a new flight schedule, or an established carrier makes changes in its approved schedule, landing rights may be granted by the port director.
- (ii) Additional or charter flight. If a carrier or charter operator wants to begin operating or to add flights, application shall be made to the port director for landing rights. All requests shall be made not less than 48 hours before the intended time of arrival, except in emergencies. If the request is oral, it shall be put in writing before or at the time of arrival.
- (4) Emergency or forced landing. Permission to land is not required for an emergency or forced landing (see §122.35).
- (b) Notice to Federal agencies. If an aircraft is given permission to land at a landing rights airport, the Customs officer who granted the landing rights shall notify the Public Health Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and any other interested Federal agency at once.
- (c) Payment of expenses. In the case of an arrival at a location outside the limits of a port of entry, the owner, operator or person in charge of the aircraft shall pay any added charges for inspecting the aircraft, passengers, employees and merchandise when landing rights are given (see §§24.17 and 24.22(e) of this chapter).
- (d) Denial or withdrawal of landing rights. Permission to land at a landing rights airport may be denied or withdrawn for any of the following reasons:
- (1) Appropriate and/or sufficient Federal Government personnel are not available;
- (2) Proper inspectional facilities or equipment are not available at, or maintained by, the requested airport;
- (3) The entity requesting services has failed to abide by appropriate instructions of a Customs officer;